<center>CLAIMS</center>

1. (cancelled)

2. (previously presented) A method comprising the steps of:

by computer, identifying a trade of a traded instrument or item occurring at an outlier price deviating from a benchmark price, the benchmark price reflecting at least one of a price and a range of prices at which the instrument or item would have traded in absence of market distortion, the trade involving at least one first distributee participant of a plurality of distributee participants in a market for the traded instrument or item; and

distributing at least a portion of profits earned because of the deviation of the price of the outlier-price trade from the benchmark price, to at least one second distributee participant of the plurality of distributee participants in the market for the traded instrument or item.

3. (cancelled)

4. (previously presented) The method of claim 2, further comprising distributing the at least the portion of the profits attributable to the deviation to the at least one second distributee participant of the plurality of distributee participants in proportion to a share of profits attributable to the deviation obtained from the at least one second distributee market participant.

5. (cancelled)

6. (previously presented) The method of claim 2, further comprising determining the benchmark price at least in part by monitoring trading prices over a time interval.

7. (previously presented) The method of claim 2, further comprising determining the benchmark price at least in part by determining a running average of the trading prices.

8. (withdrawn) The method of claim 2, further comprising determining the benchmark price at least in part by determining a median trading price.

9. (previously presented) The method of claim 2, further comprising determining the benchmark price at least in part by determining a mode trading price.

10. (previously presented) The method of claim 2, wherein the benchmark price includes a range of benchmark trading prices.

11. (withdrawn) The method of claim 2, wherein the benchmark price includes a last-in-time trading price.

12. (withdrawn) The method of claim 2, further comprising determining the benchmark price at least in part by determining a weighted average trading price.

13. (previously presented) The method of claim 2, further comprising implementing the method in an electronic trading platform.

14. (previously presented) The method of claim 2, wherein the instrument or item includes one or more of electricity, natural gas, energy, and oil.

15. (previously presented) The method of claim 6, wherein the monitoring comprises sampling the trading prices at pre-determined intervals.

16. (previously presented) The method of claim 6, wherein the monitoring includes monitoring for prices remaining stable within a relatively small percentage range.

17. (previously presented) The method of claim 6, wherein the trading prices include prices for trades occurring after the outlier-price trade.

18. (previously presented) A computer program embodied on a tangible medium, when executed by a computer, the program configured to instruct a computer to:

identify a trade of a traded instrument or item that occurred at an outlier price deviating from a benchmark price, the benchmark price reflecting at least one of a price and a range of prices at which the instrument or item would have traded in absence of market distortion, the trade involving at least one first distributee participant of a plurality of distributee participants in a market for the traded instrument or item; and

generate a request that at least a portion of profits earned because of the deviation of the price of the outlier-price trade from the benchmark price, be distributed to at least one second distributee participant of the plurality of distributee participants in the market for the traded instrument or item.

19. (previously presented) The program of claim 18, wherein the program is further configured to instruct the computer to:

distribute the at least the portion of the profits attributable to the deviation to the at least one second disributee participant of the plurality of distributee participants in proportion to a share of profits attributable to the deviation obtained from the distributee market participants.

20. (previously presented) The program of claim 18, wherein the benchmark price includes a range of benchmark trading prices.

21. (withdrawn) The program of claim 18, wherein the program is further configured to instruct the computer to determine the benchmark price at least in part by determining a weighted average trading price.

22. (previously presented) The program of claim 18, wherein the instrument or item includes one or more of electricity, natural gas, energy, and oil.

23. (previously presented) The program of claim 18, wherein the program is further configured to instruct the computer to monitor prices at which trades of the instrument or item occur over a time interval.

24. (previously presented) The program of claim 23, wherein the prices monitored include prices for trades occurring after the outlier-price trade.

25. (previously presented) A method performed by a trader in a market for an instrument or item, the method comprising the steps of:

entering a trade order for the instrument or item into an electronic trading market for execution by an electronic platform for the market, the trade occurring at an outlier price deviating from a benchmark price, the benchmark price reflecting at least one of a price and a range of prices at which the instrument or item would have traded in absence of market distortion; and

receiving notification from the electronic trading platform of a redistribution of at least a portion of profits attributable to the deviation either to the trader from other traders in the market, or from the trader to other traders, the amount of the redistribution being based at least in part on the deviation of the price of the outlier-price trade from the benchmark price.

26. (previously presented) The method of claim 25, wherein the redistribution of profits is based at least in part on a proportion of market share attributable to the trader or other traders in the market.

27. (currently amended) The method of claim 25, wherein the redistribution of profits is based at least in part on a share of profits attributable to the deviation obtained from the [[the]] trader or other traders in the market.

28. (previously presented) The method of claim 25, wherein the benchmark price is determined based at least in part on a running average trading price.

29. (previously presented) The method of claim 28, wherein the benchmark price includes a range of benchmark trading prices.

30. (withdrawn) The method of claim 25, wherein the benchmark price is determined based at least in part on a weighted average trading price.

31. (previously presented) The method of claim 25, wherein the benchmark price is determined based at least in part on monitoring a plurality of trading prices.

32. (previously presented) The method of claim 2, further comprising distributing the at least the portion of the profits attributable to the deviation to the at least one second distributee participant of the plurality of distributee participants based at least in part on a proportion of market share attributable to the at least one second distributee market participant.

33. (previously presented) The method of claim 6, wherein the monitoring further comprising monitoring a plurality of trading prices, wherein the instrument or item including at least electricity, wherein the monitoring of prices comprise sampling the plurality of trading price at pre-determined intervals, and wherein the method further comprising maintaining a running period of the sampled trading prices falling within a range to determine a mode among the samples of a running period the mode corresponding to the benchmark price.